

Farming in Norway compared to England

- Norwegian and British farming are opposites. Norwegian farming is on a smaller scale compared to the UK
- The Norwegian government are very supportive of farming and believe it's inherent in their culture, therefore, they support farmers however big or small.
- How much is determined by how easy it is to farm your land, so farmers in the south receive less due to having more productive land and a warmer climate, while farmers in the mid and northern climate will receive more.

Other types of farming



Grains

- Since 1928, the state has given money to the Norwegian grain production.
- Norway requires large quantities of fertilizers to enrich soil because of steep slopes and heavy rain Norway often endures.
- Yields in 2001 included 1,203,000 tons of grain (51% barley, 28% oats and 21% wheat).

Potatoes

- In Norway in 2001 farmers produced 388,200 tons of potatoes
- After WWII, most school children in Norway got a week off school to help the neighbouring farm collecting potatoes from the fields. We did not do this in England.



Family farming

- Forestry is an important part of family farming, as a substantial proportion of the cultivated forests in Norway, which are family owned.
- They are often combined with other agricultural production.
- In most parts of the country, farming has traditionally been combined with other activities such as fisheries and logging.

Conclusion

- Norwegian and British farming are opposites.
Norwegian farming is on a smaller scale compared to the UK
- The Norwegian government are very supportive of farming and believe it's inherent in their culture, therefore, they support farmers however big or small.
- How much is determined by how easy it is to farm your land, so farmers in the south receive less due to having more productive land and a warmer climate, while farmers in the mid and northern climate will receive more.